

No. 13,072.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1895-TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

# врасе.

## PLATT'S

It Has Caused a Good Deal of Gossip.

HIS REAL PRESIDENTIAL FREFERENCE

Reed Supposed to Be His Choice After Morton.

TWO EXPLANATIONS

There are two explanations of Thomas C. Platt's visit to Washington at this time. One of them is offered by Mr. Platt himself, and the other by all the rest of the politicians in town. Mr. Platt refers to private business requiring his attention, and the politicians refer to public business of a very important character.

Perhaps the politicians in Washington do Mr. Platt an injustice. But he doesn't seem to be offended at it. He knows what their suspicions are, and how well entitled they are to entertain them They believe that every trip he makes and every step he takes are worth noting. He represents in their eyes the untiring vigilance that gets there. And just now they see that he is most decidedly on top. He has gathered all of the reins into his own hands at home, and this being, as believed, for the purpose ultimately of influencing if not controlling the next republican national convention, he runs down to Washington for quiet consultation with old friends and to take general observation of things on the national stage. He is accredited, even by his opponents, with having just carried out a most ambitious program. He has won the countenance of Gov. Morton, has put the man of his choice in the speaker's chair in the lower house of the state assembly, and has captured the republican political committees of the state. The presidential nomination of his party comes next, and he is already afoot after that.

For whom is Mr. Platt really at work? Some of the anti-Platt republicans in New York believe that Gov. Morton is his choice, and that he is busy constructing a national Morton machine. This opinion is largely predicated on Mr. Platt's wellknown and long-cherished ambition. He is thought to have had his eye fixed for years on the Treasury Department, and the argument is that he would be certain of that portfolio with Gov. Morton in the White House. The new President would turn in thankfulness to his friend and principal lieutenant, and as a reward for his services give him his pick of places. No man knows better than Mr. Platt how national conventions when not divided. His object, therefore, is so to master the whole situation as to head a delegation from his state to the next convention and throw it solidly for the Platt candidate. can win; but if Morton cannot win, then the man whose success at the polis would insure Mr. Platt and his following the largest possible return for their activity

Outside of New York Mr. Platt is classed as a Reed man. The opinion is expressed that so shrewd a party leader must see that Gov. Morton cannot be made the party's standard bearer next year. His age is mentioned for one thing; and then the fact that he is a representative eastern cap-Italist is offered as a reason why in a campaign which will deal so prominently with the money question some other candidate say about such a nomination? Gov. Morton's personal character is regarded as above all reproach, and, although he is a rich banker, he has never received by name any of the criticism so freely passed on the bond-holding fraternity of New York. But, as many republicans reason, he is a bond-holder and banker, and, once made the party's candidate for President, the whole of that criticism would be imof the west pass over into the doubtful fore, see in Mr. Platt's move at home only maneuver leading in the direction of Mr. Reed. Mr. Platt, they say—and with Gov. Morton's knowledge, may be—may conjure with Gov. Morton's name, but when the delegation is once made up, with Mr. Platt closed and the Reed badge shown.

## Value of His Championship.

But not all of the Reed men are agreed as to the probable value of Mr. Platt's championship in the next national convention. Some express the fear that it may prejudice rather than help the cause. The New York leader is a great worker, they concede, but too much handlcapped now by machine agencies and connections. He is referred to so often as a boss, even by the leading newspapers of his party, that in as a boss. The question, therefore, arises as to what effect on even so strong and promising a candidacy as that of Mr. Reed the activity of an accepted boss might If the west should resent it Mr. Reed, in a close finish, might be beaten

from that cause alone.
It is thought to be likely that Mr. Platt will take some part in the councils about the organization of the next Congress, and if there is to be an extra session he is not too early on the scene. The House situation will present only the division of the important committee chairmanships. But in the Senate things will be very much mixed. The republicans will not have votes enough of their own to control the body, and yet control by somebody in some

way must be asserted.

The republicans will be expected to take sary for them to make a combination which will insure the safety of more important legislation on republican lines. Then the question of the Senate patronage is involved. Republican quasi-control might bring a general shake-up in the Senate officers, calling for new men, from the secretary down. In that event would Mr. Platt ask recognition for any of his friends? or put his finger on a name here and there that he would be glad to see passed over? He has so many capable lieutenants, and he always manifests so much interest in seeing them well placed, that whenever there is a party feast spread Mr. Platt and his friends are on hand. First and last, Mr. Platt's visit has caused quite a little stir, and brought out many interesting estimates of the man and his preferences and capacities.

## TO INCREASE THE NAVY.

## The Cruiser Olympia to Go to Mare

Island Today. EAN FRANCISCO, January 26. - The cruiser Olympia, the new United States warship, is to be towed to Mare Island today and formally delivered to the government, by whom she has already been accepted. At the navy yard the coal stores and ammunition will be put aboard. With ight to be able to pass out of the Golden Gate, completely equipped for whatever service may be required, in that time. The Olympia requires 280 men, exclusive of the officers, and at the present time that number of drilled men are not to be had commission and their crews drafted.

A Hearing Be ore the House District Committee on the Subject.

Doctors of Different Schools Present the Grounds of Their Opposition to the Pending Bill.

The House District committee gave a hearing today upon the medical bill. This bill has been explained in The Star heretofore, in the hearings before the Commis

Dr. Custis, representing the homeopathic school of medicine, said the proposed bill does not satisfy any of the schools of medicine. The Homeopathic Society, however, think they have solved the question, and have therefore presented a bill in the Senate, No. 2645, and they hope the House will adopt it. The health officer has tried to suit everybody. When the new schools are regularly organized and equipped they should be given protection. As the case row stands, however, there are only three schools entitled to practice and teach medicine. The pending bill is likely to deceive the committee, because it seems to recognize all the schools. Each school should have its own board of examiners. because they only are fit to pass upon the qualifications of applicants to practice under its provisions. Dr. Custis then ex-plained the provisions of the Senate bill offered as a substitute, which has been published in The Star.

Dr. Custis held that as long as each society keeps up to the recognized standard it is entitled to protection, but if it fails to do this the charter of that society should be revoked. The substitute bill, he said, makes it possible for each school to watch the other schools and thereby stirs the various schools to emulation.

The Rendezvous of Quacks.

Dr. Busey said that forty-four states of this country have adopted medical acts, and their passage has driven out the class of men whom it is desired now to drive out of the District. The District has become the common rendezvous of all quacks and Dr. Custis' bill with one amendment. He would accept the medical bill of any state except of Alabama.

What he wants is that the standard of education shall be raised and that it shall apply to all branches of medicine except those involving special systems. There would be no protection under the separate xamining boards provided for each school. The most direct way to get qualified ex-aminers would probably be to take them from the three chartered societies, except that the plan would keep out some worthy men who are ostracised. These men claim, and with reason, too, that to follow that plan would be to make the examining board a close corporation.

## The Eclectic School.

The Eclectic School.

Dr. Bland, representing the eclectic school of medicine, denied that there is neof paternalism, he said. The proposed legislation is an infringement of the rights of the people. "Medicine is not an exact science," said Dr. Bland, "and while it is ot we are all quacks. I include myself. We are entitled to guess." All such laws

## science and imprison progress.

The Physio-Medical School. Dr. Nelson Calvin Page, representing the physio-medical school, said his school would some day conquer the world. He demanded recognition for the physio-medical school, and said that no itinerants would get in through his school. He opposed the bill, he said, because he

diploma on paper, but he has one in his head.

Health Officer Woodward Explains. Dr. Woodward, health officer of the District, appeared in behalf of the bill. He said he had modeled it after the laws of Pennsylvania and New York. He explaind briefly the outlines of the bill. Dr. Magruder said Dr. Custis' bill would make three separate license and registration boards, while it is desired to have but

Dr. Custis said this objection can be met by rules, and he would accept the suggestion to provide one registration place Dr. Hubbell, representing the White Cross University of Science and the vivo-pathic system, appeared. He opposed the bill bemonopoly. Dr. Hubbell devoted some time to a description of his system.

Dr. Hubbell said that up to this time his university has granted only one diploma, and that was to one who came with a diloma from the eclectic school. Mr. Heard asked him how many pro fessors are employed in his university. Dr. Hubbeil replied that his college is not under way yet. Besides, his system is so simple that it does not need so much teach-

Dr. Ward read an address to the committee calling attention to the defects in the bill from his point of view. His principal objection to the bill was the unjust discrimination against physicians not members of medical societies.

## ENSIGN DODD'S CASE.

#### His Trial Suspended to Allow New Charges to Be Filed.

The court-martial proceedings in the case of Ensign Dodd of the navy have been temporarily suspended by direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in order that the court may hear evidence on additional sioners. charges that have been preferred against avoid the necessity of convening a nev court to try the new charges. The officials decline to disclose the nature of the additional charges against Ensign Dodd, but it is understood that, like the others, they

### grow out of financial transactions. THE ONE-TENTH REPEAL.

## An Expectation That the Bill Will

Pass Both Houses. The general expectation is that the bill to repeal the one-tenth of a cent differential duty on sugar, which is under consideration in the House today, will without lifficulty be passed through both house

## THEY WANT STATEHOOD.

of Congress.

## Memorial to Congress Passes the

Lower House in New Mexico. SANTA FE. N. M., January 26 .- A me morial to Congress praying the immediate passage of the New Mexico statehood bill has passed the lower house of the assembly by a vote of 19 to 4. It will be unanimously adopted in the council and hurried forward to Washington in hopes that the Senate

# may take action at the present session.

The Atlanta at Colon. A telegram was received at the Navy Department today announcing the arrival of the Atlanta at Colon from a cruise to Honduran ports and Bluefields. No allusion e reasonable degree of promptness, the Olympia ought to be ready for service in inferred that it is comparatively quiet at of Appeals had held that only in compulwork her way to Kingston, Jamaica.

# Treasury Receipts.

National bank notes received today for redemption, \$287,655. Government receipts -From internal revenue, \$321,870; customs, \$670,361; miscellaneous, \$10,894.

### VISIT MEDICAL PRACTICE WATER TAX CASES been abolished by implication, if not in 20 DAYS TO ANSWER THE ONE-TENTH TAX Gen. Birney's Rejoinder.

Arguments as to the Validity of the Commissioners' Assessments.

## POINTS MADE BY GENERAL BIRNEY

Mr. A. B. Duvall Defends the District's Action.

LARGE AMOUNT INVOLVED

Chief Justice Bingham, in Circuit Court No. 2, this morning considered the question of the alleged defective water main assessments. The question came before the court in several cases, wherein judgments in certiorari were asked against the District because of irregularities in making the assessments, and because of the invalidity of the act of the legislative assembly authorizing such assessments.

The cases heard today were those of August Burgdorf and Weaver, Collins and others. In the Burgdorf case Messrs. A. A and T. W. Birney represented the plaintiff while Gen. William Birney appeared in the

## Gen. Birney's Contention.

Gen. Birney was first heard, and he argued that, while under the late Water Register Cox the laying of water mains were ordered by him and the assessments thereon were approved by him, those duties had, since the death of Mr. Cox, some ten years ago, been performed by the chief clerk of the water department and the District Commissioners. The office of water registrar never having been abolished, Gen. Birney contended, the duties to be per-formed by the register could not lawfully be done by the chief clerk of the office or even by the District Commissioners. There-fore, said Gen. Birney, when the order for frauds. Dr. Busey said he would accept the laying of water mains was made by not by the Commissioners, the order was

Where improvements were designed, explained Gen. Birney, the Court of Appeals had decided that ample prior notice of such a design must be made to the persons interested, giving them full opportunity to be heard. That court, said Gen. Birney, had also held that assessments for inprovements could only be valid upon a petition by land owners for such improve-

The objections he had urged, remarked Gen. Birney, seemed to him so well found-ed, and so clearly demonstrated the in-validity of the proceedings complained of, that he did not deem necessary any ex-

tion, he desired that the points raised in the Burgdorf case should be presented.

## The Points Raised.

In the Burgdorf case, explained Mr. T. W. Birney, the points raised go further than to attack the irregularities alluded to in the preceding cases in the matter of the assessments, the act of the legislative assembly relating to the laying of water mains and assessments thereon being, he contended, unconstitutional. While it is possible, remarked Mr. Birney, for the District Commissioners to secure the passage of an act of Congress authorizing reassessments, such new assessments could not be made on work done under authority of an unconstitutional law.

The act in question of the legislative sembly of the District, continued Mr. Birney, is invalid because, first, it provided no opportunity where persons affected could be heard as to the rate of assessments, cost of work, etc. Second, the assessment was not made on the basis of benefits to the abutting property to be assessed, but without regard to such bene-fits. Third, the assessment was made without regard to the cost of work or the value of the improvements. In support of these jections Mr. Birney read numerous authorities which, he said, fully confirmed

oim in all of his contentions. The authorities quoted by him, argued Mr. Birney, clearly showed, among other things, that assessments cannot legally exceed the benefits arising from the im-provements made. But, said he, not only id the assessments exceed the benefits in numerous cases, but the assessments were new made on the basis of prices for work paid many years ago when labor and material were much more costly.

Ante-Improvement Work Necessary. Before improvements could lawfully be made, contended Mr. Birney, the necessity for such improvements must be shown and property owners likely to be affected must previously be made acquainted with the estimated cost of such improvements. It was also necessary, said Mr. Birney, to secure the assent of a majority of the ity could be obtained, the District Commissioners ordered the work done under the act of June 17, 1890. That act, however, conferred no such authority, merely pro viding that the Commissioners should have power to lay water mains, containing nothing which authorized them to make assessments thereon. As there was no express statutory authority therefor no power to levy assessments and create liens could therefore be exercised by the Commis-

The postponement was ordered to scribed as "lot of" such and such a lot. Such a description has been held by the and the assessments in such cases were inthat if the law makes no provision for a hearing of objections to the assessment, it is within the rule which prohibits the taking of property without compensation and is in direct conflict with the fourteenth

#### dment of the Constitution. Mr. Duvall for the District.

On behalf of the District, Mr. A. B. Duvall said that the matter presented was one of considerable moment and importance, but he thought that the court would conclude that the matters complained of have been done regularly and legally. He agreed, however, that if lots were described as "lots of" certain lots the description as bad. Referring to the Burgdorf case, Mr. Duvall said it covered some thirty different pieces of property, and was, there-fore, subject to the objection of multifari-

The District Commissioners, asserted Mr. Duvall, succeeded to the powers of the of-ficers of the late legislative government of the District, and were, therefore, fully empowered and authorized to perform all duties formerly performed by the officers of the territorial government of the District in the matters complained of. Alluding to the objection that land owners af-fected by the laying of water mains had not been given due notice, Mr. Duvail conthat there was a right to have such notice have no right to review the proceedings the word "benefits" in the law. That bene- England shortly. fits resulted from the improvements could

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Duvall's remarks he was followed by Gen. Birney, who insisted that irrespective of constitutional objections raised by Mr. T. W. Birney, the objections urged by him (Gen. Birney) had not been answered by Mr. Duvall and were sufficient to warrant the court in holding the matters complained of

## MR. THURSTON'S STATEMENT

The Charges as to Hawaiian Bond Sales Emphatically Denied.

A Showing of the Actual Financial Condition of the Republic Made-Royalists Paying Their Taxes.

Minister Thurston was seen today relalive to the statement that the Hawaiian government was selling bonds in this country at 25 cents on the dollar for the purpose of influencing feeling in favor of annexation.

Mr. Thurston made the following state-"There is no more possibility of such a thing being done by the Hawaiian govern-

ment than by the United States govern-

"By law the Hawaiian government can porrow money for two purposes only, viz.: "1. To repay postal savings bank depositors in case the treasury is unable to

meet the demand. "2. For the purpose of constructing certain public improvements, such as wharves, roads, bridges, harbors and public buildings, which, together with the amount to be spent for each, are specified in the several acts authorizing the loans. So far from being troubled concerning financial matters, the provincial government was and the republic now is stronger in that inuous balance in the treasury has ranged from \$200,000 to \$400,000.

"If it were true that the royalists had not paid their taxes it would make no appreciable difference to the treasury, as the amount which they pay is but very small. As a matter of fact, however, the royalists have nearly all paid their taxes, the de-linquents being no greater in number or amount than usual.

### Not a Shadow of Truth.

"As to selling bonds in this country at 25 cents on the dollar, there is not a shadow of truth in either part of the statement. In the first place, the several loan acts prohibit the sale of bonds at less than 98 cents on the dollar, and in the second place the government has sold no bonds whatsoever in this country, as it has borrowed all the money that it needed right in being sold over the treasury counter for or allowed to anyone.

'The net increase of the debt for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1894, was \$200,238, all of which was expended on the public works specified in the several lean acts. Not only has the government been obliged to borrow money for its current ex-penses, but it had such a large surplus on hand from current receipts that it advanced from the current receipts in the sum of \$82.693, which was expended on the of over \$300,000 on the postal savings bank. At the end of the period new deposits had reduced the amount so advanced from current receipts to the postal savings bank

#### "The net financial result of the period may be summarized as follows:

Financial Summary. "The government has paid all current expenses; has built public works authorized by the several loan acts to the amount of \$289,000, for which it borrowed in round numbers only \$200,000, the remaining sum being furnished from current receipts; has paid all bonds and treasury notes maturing during the period, amounting to \$35,-000; has paid all maturing interest on bonds amounting to \$379,000; has repaid to Postal Savings Bank depositors the sum of \$219,000; has deposited a sinking fund to meet bonds maturing in the future the sum of \$24,775, and closed the period with

\$220,379 in the treasury. pumping plant and additional water mains n Honolulu, to the amount of about \$150,-000. All of the pipe and machinery were bought in this country. It is also building a series of wharves from 300 to 600 feet in length to accommodate the steamers now running to Australia and Japan; and is pushing the construction of macadamized roads throughout the country to open the crown and government lands heretofore inaccessible, while it is entirely reorganizing the land system so that small farms can be obtained by actual settlers on liberal terms."

## PERSECUTION OF ARMENIANS.

### It is Going on as Vigorously as For merly-The Suttan Worried. CONSTANTINOPLE, January 26.-The

court of cassation has confirmed the judgment of the court of Erzinghiam, rendered on November 15, by which twenty-four Armenians were condemned to death and thirty-four others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The decision of the court of cassation has caused strong feeling among the Armenians, especially as it is reported that the condemned men will be executed forthwith.

LONDON, January 26 .- A dispatch to the Speaker from Constantinople says that the work of persecuting the Armenians in Armenia and Asia-Minor is proceeding as

vigorously as before, adding: "The Turkish newspapers are evidently under orders to keep up the excitement and it is extremely difficult to get information from the interior. Even consular disratches have been opened in the past and very few Armenians are allowed to come to Constantinople. The sultan believes that Europe will not actively intervene. One contingency, however, gives the sul-

tan anxiety. If the present crisis is pro-longed it is not improbable that there will be troubles in Macedonia in the spring, and, if they are serious Rulgaria, Greece and Servia will inevitably be involved and the eastern question will be raised in its most

## AMERICAN HORSES ABROAD.

#### Those of Croker and Dwyer Taken to Newmarket.

LONDON, January 26.-The horses be longing to Messrs. Croker and Dwyer of New York started for Newmarket early this morning in freezing weather. The jockey club has granted a free license for the American horses to train on the heath. The fact that the Croker and Dwyer horses do not wear clothing of any kind, whether while traveling or when they are in their stables, excites much comment. It is stated that Jacob Pincus is to take up quarters bears down on those wires which are not at Newmarket for Mr. Augustus Belmont, cut also makes traveling a work of difthree weeks and provided with her crew of officers and men in a month's time, and onght to be able to pass out of the Golden work her way to Kingston, Jamaica.

the places visited. The Atlanta will probsory system work was notice required.

Speaking of the matter of benefits, Mr. at Newmarket for Mr. Augustus Belmont, but als Speaking of the matter of benefits, Mr. at Newmarket for Mr. Augustus Belmont, but als Speaking of the matter of benefits, Mr. at Newmarket for Mr. Augustus Belmont, but also be able to pass out of the Golden work her way to Kingston, Jamaica. According to the Sportsman, other Amer-

Alternative Writ of Mandamus at Brooklyn.

RIOTING CONTINUES AT BROOKLYN

Guerrilla Warfare Against the Militia.

MEN RETURN TO WORK

BROOKLYN, N. Y., January 26.-Judge Gaynor has issued an alternative writ in the application of Joseph Loader for a mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to run cars on its lines for the accommodation of the traveling public. An alternative writ gives the railroad company the option to run cars according to the demands of the complainant or showing cause for not doing so. This allows the defendants twenty days to file

an answer to the writ. In his decision Justice Gaynor reasserts the principle he enunciated in his earlier decision in this case, that the company's duty is primarily to the public. He declares that the company's plea that violence prevented it from performing the functions for which it was created is not

"I refuse," says the justice, "to find that either the judicial or the executive branch of the government has failed in affording protection to this corporation.

"This corporation," the court continues "has the right to get labor as cheaply as it can, but it may not without a violation of law stop the running of its cars to try to beat down the price or legal conditions of

"It was its duty, and now is its duty, to run its cars at the best terms it can make for the day, being at full liberty to supersede its employes gradually from day to day, or all at once, if it have men enough, at lower or better terms. Its chief duty is to run its cars, and all considerations of private gain to its stockholders must yield

"There being disputes in the case as to some of the facts, the law makes it my duty to allow an alternative, instead of a peremptory, writ, but though the command of the people be less abrupt or peremptory in that form of the writ, it nevertheless is the people's command. I also prefer to issue the alternative writ, as that is the more moderate course, and should prove

"Let, therefore, an alternative writ of mandamus in the name of the people of the state of New York issue, commanding this corporation to resume the operation of uary 14, 1895."

## A Startling Report

It was reported this morning that the strikers at Maspeth late last night waylaid a non-union man who was on his way home from the stables and knocked him down and gagged him. They then, it was alleged, carried him to a vacant barn, where they put a rope around his neck and suspended him from a beam, but he was rescued before he had been strangled to

death. Sheriff Doht investigated the report, but at noon had been unable to find any trace of the man who is alleged to have been maltreated. The doctor who was alleged to have attended the man stated to a re-porter that he had attended a number of persons who had been injured during the trouble, but had not been called to treat

## any one for serious injuries.

No Respite for the Troops. There will be no respite for the soldiers now on duty in Brooklyn today. It was reported that the men of the seventh regiment would be sent home today, but in view of the petty rioting which is being carried on in every direction all the regiments of the first and second brigades except the ninth regiment will be kept here

for several days. Gen. McLeer said this morning that the troops will remain in Brooklyn just as long as there is trouble and their presence de-

It is believed that the militia will be transferred to the Greenpoint section of the city today At the office of the Brocklyn Heights railroad a representative of President Lewis said that between twenty-live and thirty of the old employes have been taken back to work. Over one hundred letters have been received from the old employes asking that their cars be kept for them.

In these letters the men say they need work and would return, but are afraid of violence at the hands of their fellowstrikers, who are determined to remain out. It was also announced that no new lines would be opened today, owing to the dense

Police Sergeant Conklin, with a squad of forty men, raided Odd Fellows' Hall, the headquarters of the strikers on Palduring the night. Four hundred men were in the place at the time. The strikers scattered in all directions. All the saloons in the vicinity were closed by the police.

At a meeting of the strikers a committee of seven was appointed to secure a lawyer and take the matter of police raids upon

### their headquarters into the courts. A Guerilla Warfare.

It is impossible for the soldiers to cover every place where there is danger of an uprising, and the strikers and sympathizing mobs are carrying on a guerilla warfare. They rush to an attack and then disperse, and by the time the authorities have been notified and forces have been sent out against them, there is no one to arrest for the wrecking of property that ers has proved a very exhausting task for the soldiers. The hope that they all-or at least some of them-would spend Sunday with their families has been dispelled, for the attitude of the strikers indicates that as soon as the soldiers are relieved

With the large force of 1,500 policemen, 1,000 specials, some 200 or more Pinkerton detectives, and 7,000 of the state's best troops, the mobs continue their terrorizing work. The weather has been severe, and this morning the men are marching around through the snow and slush up to their shoe tops. Many of the mobs are led by men who have no real interest in the strike, except that they sympathize with the strikers.

The more law-abiding of the strikers are awaiting with hopefulness the decision of Justice Gaynor of the supreme court in the mandamus proceedings which have been instituted against the companies to compel them to run their cars. About 200 of the nien who went out on strike have gone back to work at the old rate of wages. At 5 o'clock this morning Murtle car run through. The cross-town cars are also laid up. The wires were cut in every direction, and have not yet been repaired. The heavy load of sleet which

the effect to increase the receipts of the Brooklyn elevated lines from \$38,109 the Referring to the contention that the office of the water register had not been abolished, Mr. Duvall argued that it had sult of this "sporting invasion."

Croker, Dwyer and Belmont, and the labor first twenty-one days of January, 1894, to \$128,785, the corresponding period this year. The increase the third week of the current month was 88 per cent.

Mr. Wilson Advocates the Repeal of the Discriminating Sugar Duty.

Notice Given of Amendments to Be Offered-Other Business Trans-

neted in the House.

At the opening of the session of the House today on motion of Mr. Bailey (Tex.) a bill was passed to grant to the Gainesville, McAllister and St. Louis railroad the right to construct two branch lines through the Indian territory; also on motion of Mr. Flynn (O. T.) to grant to the Oklahoma Central railroad a right of way through the Oklahoma and Indian

territories. Mr. Fithian (Ill.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill providing special rules for the navigation of rivers and harbors and inland waters of the United States, and to amend the act to prevent collisions at sea.

Mr. Fithian stated this legislation was earnestly desired by the Treasury Department. There was no objection, and the till was passed. To Repeal the Discriminating Sugar

After the call of committees for reports the House, on motion of Mr. Wilson (W.

Va.), chairman of the ways and means committee, went into committee of the whole to consider the bill to repeal that portion of the tariff act of August 28, 1894, providing for the imposition of a differential of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound on sugars of all grades imported from all bounty-paying countries.

Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) immediately gave no tice of an amendment he would offer at the proper time in the shape of a proviso that the duty should remain in force as against any country or dependency of any country which discriminated against the United States, and Mr. Meyer (La.) gave notice of an amendment to increase the ad valorem duty on all grades of sugar from 40 per cent to 50 per cent ad valorem. Mr. Wilson's Speech.

## In opening the debate Mr. Wilson expressed the hope that it would be brief.

The House, he said, had twice sent to the Senate bills containing provisions for the free importation of all sugars, raw and refined. He said the purpose of this bill was to repeal the proviso of the imposition of the one-tenth of a cent additional against bounty-paid sugar. For sixty years, Mr. Wilson said, there had existed between countries paying su-

gar bountles treaties containing "favored nation" clauses. By these treaties the United States agreed not to discriminate against the governments which were parties to them. The German government had its roads and the accommodation of the protested against this discriminating duty public as fully and completely in all re- even before the tariff bill became a law. Mr. Wilson sent to the clerk's desi and had read the protest of the German minister, dated July 15, 1894, against the proposed duty as in contravention of the "favored nation" clause of the treaty between the German empire and the United States. He also had read the formal protest of the German government, dated August 28, 1894, and the letter of Secretary Gresham to the German ambassador, dated December 7, 1894, and the latter's reply

thereto. He then had read the formal notification of the German ambassador of the existence of Texas fever among cattle imported nto Germany and the imperial edict pro hibiting their admission, and another letter specifically disavowing any purpose of re taliation on the part of the German government and placing the edict prohibiting

#### further importation on purely sanitary grounds. Notification as to Cattle Fever.

The letter of October 26 from the German ambassador is a formal notification that "In consequence of the introduction of Texas fever by means of two shipments from New York the importation of fresh beef and cattle from the United States to Germany will shortly be prohibited. I have to add that shipments made from the United States up to the 28th of October will be admitted under compulsory slaughter at landing." The ambassador states and concludes: "I reserve for a later communication to your excellency the particuiars of these cases.

The ambassador, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated October 31, says: "That which I had the honor to express on several occasions to your excellency as my personal opinion, is now officially confirmed by instructions which I have re-ceived from Berlin. The imperial government when it decreed the prohibition of cattle, far from intending it as a retaliation, was merely prompted by veterinary considerations.

By expert authority the existence of cases of sickness was established in two separate cargoes, which are recognized with absolute certainty as Texas fever, and only thereupon was the prohibition of importation issued. There remained no doubt that in Germany one must have recourse to protection against this dangerous disease, which heretofore had not made its appearance among cattle there, and that resort to prohibitory measures was compulsory.

Notwithstanding the immediate existing danger, all shipments from the United States up to the 29th of October were admitted, out of special consideration, under compulsory slaughter on landing. action taken in this case is exactly the same pursued towards all other countries whose cattle show any symptoms of con-tagious disease germs. The imperial government believes that the government of the United States has the less ground for complaint, as its own sanitary regulations are specially severe towards foreign countries, as section 7 of the act of August 39. 1890, and No. 5 of the provisions for its

#### execution exemplify. A Wonderful Coincidence.

Mr. Wilson pointed out what Sam Weller would call the wonderful coincidence between the imposition of this discriminating duty by the United States and the discovery of Texas fever among our cattle and the prohibition of their further importation. No reasonable man, he thought, would doubt that these alleged violations of treaty obligations were the real cause of Germany's action. In passing, Mr. Wilson said he desired to state that Denmark, Sweden and Belgium,

## and had excluded our cattle and dressed LIKELY TO COMPROMISE. No Change in the Deadlock

Dover.

with whom we had a large and profitable

trade, had followed the lead of Germany

DOVER, Del., January 26.-One ballot was taken today in the United States sena-It is believed that the deadlock will broken early next week by the selection of a compromise candidate—possibly Harry A. Richardson, who was the republican candidate for governor in 1890. It is thought that the break will occur not later than Wednesday.

#### Minister Grip May Serve. The government of Sweden and Norway

has signified its willingness to allow its minister here, Mr. Grip, to serve as a member of the Venezuelan claims commission more importance to Mexico than to the The strike on the surface roads has had in place of Senor Romero, the Mexican minister. The commission will now effect a lt is understood that President Cleveland or ce to business.

# EFFORTS FOR PEACE

the proof of the pudding is

in the eating. Pesterday's

Star contained 46 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 611 separate announces ments. Elese advertisers bought publicity-not merely

The United States Trying to Prevent the Shedding of Blood.

# CONSIDERATION OF GUATEMALA'S REPLY

Minister Gray About to Return to His Post.

SENOR ROMERO'S OPINION

MEXICO CITY, January 26.-President Diaz and Foreign Minister Mariscal had along conference today over the Guatemalan matter. The reply of Guatemala to the demand of Mexico received yesterday at the national palace was read and considered in many of its bearings. Another conference will probably be held next Monday, at which the entire cabinet will doubtless

NEW YORK, January 26.-A special to the World from Guatemala, dated January 25, says: Senor De Leon, the special envoy sent to Mexico to negotiate an adjustment of the difficulties over the boundary line between the two countries, telegraphs that Mexico is making active preparations for

be asked to be present.

Upon receipt of this news the Guatemaan government wired to Senor De Leon authorizing him to make concessions if no further delay can be obtained.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 26.—The steamer St. Paul sailed last evening for Mexican ports, and in her cargo were thirty-three cases of cartridges, one case of rifles and one case of shells. They were to be landed at Mazatlan. The shipment was hurriedly taken to the steamer and stowed so it would be reached quickly when the vessel reached the port to which it was consigned.

## MAY ARBITRATE THE MATTER. President Cleveland Understood to

Be Willing to Act. The United States government has shown its interest in the pending boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala by making a diplomatic tender of its good offices for a peaceful settlement of existing troubles. Secretary Gresham has notified the representatives of both governments that it would be a source of great regret to the United States government if they should fail to agree between themselves upon some peaceful method of settling the existing contentions, and expressing the sincere hope that, if they cannot reach such an agreement, they will sub-mit their differences to the arbitration of

It is understood that Secretary Gresham makes a strong intimation of President Cleveland's willingness, in the interest of peace and good will among all the govern-ments of the western continent, to accept the post of mediator. A strong point is made of the great danger of foreign inter-

#### that the President has taken steps to avert hostilities between Guatemala and Mexico, but all applications for a sight of the cor-

from a war between the two republics.

What is Admitted.

It is admitted at the State Department

respondence that has passed on that point

are denied. There is an impression in diplematic circles that the war crisis is over, and that the peaceful suggestions of the United States will be accepted. Both Ministers Hopeful. Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, has been almost daily in consultation with Secretary Gresham, and, while he declines to teil what his purpose is, it is significant that he steadily maintains that the trouble will be adjusted without harsh measures. Minister Arriaga of Guatemala is also hopeful of a peaceful adjustment of the ispute. The Guatemalan government has all along been ready to submit the issue etween Mexico and Guatemala to arbitration, and it is now said that in case the

#### bitrator. Guatemala is a party to the convention of South and Central American nations providing for the submission of all disputes to arbitration, but Mexico has

never joined in the treaty.

vor on Secretary Gresham's proposition.

Minister Gray's Instructions. Mr. Isaac P. Gray, the United States minister to Mexico, who has been in this city for several days, will start for his port of duty Monday. He has had several conferences with Secretary Gresham in regard to the situation, and is fully advised as to the policy of the administration in the matter. Minister Gray is said to be of opinion that the boundary dispute is susceptible of by diplomatic negotiations, by arbitration. He decimes to discuss the situation for publication on the ground that it would be impolitic to do so at this time, when the relations between the countries are strained almest to the point of war. He has been at his home in Indiana for the past six weeks, nursing an invalid son, and only left his side because of the importance of his pres-

## ence at the City of Mexico at the present

Secretary Blaine in 1881. The present relations between Mexico and Guatemala and the United States also are almost identical with those existing in the summer of 1881, when the first two named ccuntries were on the verge of war over their boundary line. The United States acted the peacemaker at that time, just as she is endeavoring to do now.

The position of this government in 1891 is contained in a letter from Secretary Blaine to Minister Morgan, in which he "No state in the American system has more unequivocally condemned the forcible extension of domain than Mexico herself; and no state more heartly concurs in the condemnation of filibusterism

form than the United States. It is clearly

to the interest of the two countries, to

whose example the success of republican institutions on this continent is largely due, that their policy in this regard should be identical and unmistakable. "As long as the broadened international diplomacy of our day affords peaceable recourse to principles of equity and justice in the settlement of controversies like that between Mexico and Guatemala, the outbreak of a war between them would, in the judgment of the President, involve much farther reaching results than the mere transitory disturbance of the entente corliale so much desired by the United States government between all the American reiblics. Besides the transfers of territory which might follow as enforced compensa

ion for the costs of a war, it is easy to fore-

dangers to the American system

see the serious complications and conse

should an opening be afforded to foreign

powers to throw their influence or force

nto the scale in determination of the con "Mexico herself has but too recently re covered from the effects of such a foreign constraint not to appreciate at its full force the consideration just presented. The peace ful maintenance of the status quo of the has signified its willingness to allow its American commonwealths is of the very

permanent organization and proceed at has adopted the same general policy in the present crisis.